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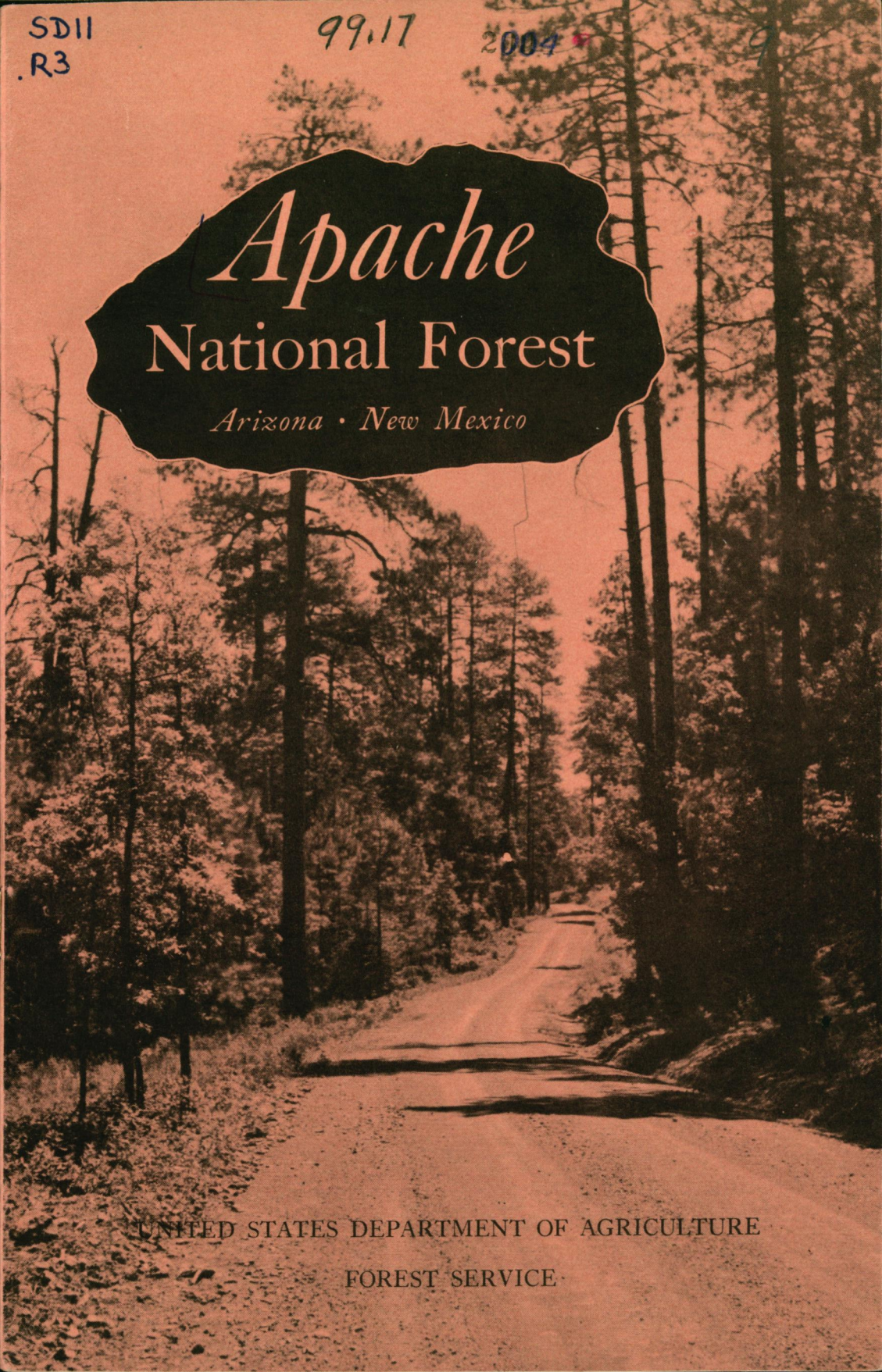

Apache National Forest

Arizona · New Mexico

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APACHE

NATIONAL FOREST

Arizona • New Mexico

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A MAP of the Apache National Forest will be found on the inside back cover. Negative number of cover illustration, F–383665.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

F—3263

"A land of mountains, magnificent scenery, colorful history."

Panorama

F—383756

THE APACHE NATIONAL FOREST lies midway north and south on the Arizona-New Mexico border. It is a land of mountains, magnificent scenery, and colorful history.

Water for the farms of Arizona's Salt River Valley and the faucets of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast is an important product of this area. Timber for the homes and industries of the Middle West, cattle and sheep for the markets of distant States, fish and game for the sportsman, outdoor retreats where people find rest and seclusion—these are other things the Apache provides which indicate its social and economic importance.

Within the forest boundaries are a part of the majestic White Mountains, part of the spectacular Mogollon Rim, the Blue Range, Escudilla Mountain, and several other ranges. Occasionally the evergreen forests give way to meadows and small lakes, and the area is crossed by numerous streams. The Little Colorado, the Black, the Blue, and the San Francisco Rivers, all important sources of irrigation water, rise within this forest.

Slightly less than half of the Apache (43 percent) is in east central Arizona, and the remainder is in west central New Mexico. The forest's northern boundary borders U S 60 and comes within the vicinity of Springerville, Ariz., and Quemado, N. Mex. The southern boundary is common to the Crook and Gila National Forests. The Continental Divide winds inside the eastern boundary, which crosses the wide Plains of Saint Augustine. On the west are the Sitgreaves National Forest and the Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservations.

The Apache is one of 161 national forests, all under stewardship of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. They cover some 176 million acres of wild land in 36 States and two Territories. Vast as that area is, it constitutes little more than one-fourth of all the forest land of the United States. The Apache alone embraces *almost one and three-quarter million acres*. It is not all a solid block, because within it are farms and villages where families have settled and obtained title to land which is more valuable for producing agricultural crops than for other purposes. Although the boundaries enclose a gross area of 1,717,542 acres, the actual net area of the forest is 1,569,089 acres.

F—326264

Big pine trees, fish in the streams, big game—which Coronado and his men found in abundance in the Apache area—still exist in good measure.

Historical Pageant

DAWN OF CIVILIZATION on the North American continent found the land which is now the Apache National Forest occupied sparsely by primitive Indians who preceded the Apaches.

Into the wilderness which existed here in 1540, there came from "New Spain" (now Mexico) the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. This was 67 years before Jamestown was settled and 80 years before the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

The wilderness gave the *conquistadores* many hard days. Coronado and the men in his vanguard suffered hunger and other hardships as they slowly and laboriously worked their way through rocky canyons and over high divides. Crossing what is now the Apache Forest, they passed close to the present site of Springerville, continuing into New Mexico in search of the reputed riches of the Seven Cities of Cibola.

Big pine trees, great quantities of piñon nuts, water cress, fish in the streams, big game—things that still exist in good measure under Forest Service protection—were described by Castañeda, a scribe with Coronado's expedition.

Failure to find a fabulously rich empire, like that of Montezuma in Mexico, sent the Spaniards home weary and discouraged. The true wealth of the area was discovered centuries later, when settlers cultivated fertile valleys, irrigated their crops with the flow from forest watersheds, turned livestock onto the lush grass, and drew on the forest for logs, hewn timbers, poles, posts, and fuel wood.

After Coronado, three centuries passed without use of this section by white men. Livestock, forerunner of the modern era, led the way to development. The first livestock men came not to settle, but went on as soon as the forage of virgin range land was grazed down.

Settlement began in earnest with the homesteader and the little sawmill operator. Hardship was their steady diet. Hunger was perhaps as common as Indian scares. Coffee, sugar, farm implements, and the like had to be freighted from Missouri and Kansas by wagon train, and the price was high.

When Spanish-American agriculturists settled in the 1860's along the San Francisco River, in what is now the New Mexico division of the Apache National Forest, their first thought was to erect stockades against the Indians. But the red man was not the cause of all depredations; outlaws made their hide-outs in the rugged hills along the Arizona-New Mexico line.

By 1870 the first grazing operations on a fairly steady basis had been started by livestock men reaching out from the more developed areas in New Mexico. William Milligan established a ranch in 1871 at what is now Springerville. The town was named for Henry Springer, an early merchant.

As recalled by the late Gustav Becker, a pioneer merchant of Springerville, "Bill" Milligan erected a gristmill and sawmill there about 1877. Lumber for doors, windows, and floors of log buildings were sawn by hand on a trestle, with one man on top and one below to pull the saw. Oxen were used as beasts of burden.

The late seventies saw an influx of Mormon settlers from Utah.

The logging industry was getting under way when James G. H. Coulter, a Wisconsin lumberman, settled near Springerville in 1875. One of the larger sawmills of that time was established about 1881 by Ben and Lorenzo Brown at Nutrioso, 16 miles south of the settlement.

Apaches under Victorio rode through Alpine Valley in September 1880, killing several men and women. Troopers of the Sixth Cavalry halted their pursuit to bury the victims.

Forest management had its inception August 17, 1898, when President William McKinley set aside the Black Mesa "Forest Reserve." Part of this became the Apache National Forest when the latter was established on July 1, 1908. At that time it was entirely in Arizona; but on January 23, 1925, a portion of the former Datil National Forest in New Mexico was added. This portion originally was part of the Gila River Forest Reserve, dating back to March 2, 1899, and the Magdalena Forest Reserve, dating back to November 5, 1906.

4] *Forest ranger leading his pack horse across Black River.*

F-163759

The Ranger And His Job

THE APACHE NATIONAL FOREST is much more than a timber preserve; it has many important resources and uses. The aim in management is to encourage the proper and reasonable use of all these resources and to prevent abuse or destruction.

A forest supervisor, with headquarters in the Post Office building at Springerville, Ariz., is in charge. The forest is divided into five districts, each under a ranger, whose headquarters are as follows: Alpine district, Alpine Ranger Station, 1 mile east of Alpine, Ariz.; Greer district, Water Canyon Ranger Station, 5 miles south of Springerville, Ariz.; Luna district, Luna Ranger Station, Luna, N. Mex.; Frisco district, Hood Ranger Station, 1 mile west of Reserve, N. Mex.; Jewett district, Jewett Ranger Station, 14 miles north of Apache Creek, N. Mex. Forest officers welcome visitors and invite inquiries. They can be helpful in supplying information on road conditions, points of interest, etc.

A ranger on the Apache National Forest is the "business manager" of a district which averages about 300,000 acres. His duties are many and varied, all having to do with administration of the forest for the greatest good of the greatest number of people in the long run. The rangers as well as the supervisor and assistant supervisors must think in terms of humans as well as of trees and grass because of the dependency of forest users and populations upon the forest resources.

F–326237

Fire lookout tower on Big Lake Knoll. Visitors are always welcome at lookout towers.

There are important local benefits from the Apache forest. Twenty-five percent of all receipts from timber sales, grazing permits, etc., is returned to the counties in which the national forest is located. Another 10 percent is applied to improvement of forest roads and trails. Under the enabling acts which admitted Arizona and New Mexico to the Union, additional sums are given to each State from national forest receipts for the common school funds. Furthermore, Congress appropriates large sums for roads and other improvements, and for administration. Free grazing of livestock for domestic use and free fuel for domestic use are granted to farmers, ranchers, and others living in the national forest.

From May to September, fire prevention and control are major activities on the forest. The permanent staff is supplemented by a seasonal force of lookouts and fireguards, who are placed at selected points where they can quickly detect fires and proceed to the attack over roads and trails which have been built with that purpose in mind. The Forest Service telephone network enables quick communication between lookout towers, ranger stations, fire dispatchers, and forest supervisors' offices. Portable, short-wave radiophone sets, specially designed for fire-control communication are available to supplement the telephone system. Tool caches, at strategic points in the forest, are in readiness for dispatch to a fire. Lookout towers on the Apache National Forest are located at Green's Peak, Escudilla, PS Knoll, Big Lake, Blue, Reno, Bear Mountain, Saddle Mountain,

Farmers and others living on private land within the forest often depend on seasonal work on logging operations or Forest Service projects to fill out their modest income.

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One second of carelessness can quickly result in the transformation of cool, green forests into a dismal no man's land.

Eagle Peak, John Kerr Peak, Mangas, El Caso, and Fox Mountain. (See map on inside back cover of this booklet.)

For each ranger district there is a fire plan, based on long experience and study of the hazard on the district, which gives the step-by-step procedure for protection of the area under varying degrees of fire danger. The requirement is quick action, the slogan is, "Keep them little."

Many forest fires are caused by human carelessness—dropping a lighted match, cigarette butt, or pipe heel on the inflammable ground cover of the forest, or tossing them out of a car window; neglecting to scrape away the litter on the ground before starting a campfire (a spot 5 feet in diameter should be cleared); building a campfire against a tree or a log, in which fire can smoulder without being visible, and break out later; or leaving a campfire which may seem to be out, but which has not been buried or drowned.

Travelers who discover a forest fire, are requested to report it without delay to the nearest ranger station, CCC camp, the forest supervisor, a local law officer, or a telephone operator. If the fire is small, the traveler may be able to put it out by his own effort or hold it in check until help arrives. A shovel, an ax, and a bucket are handy articles for camping, and are invaluable for keeping a campfire from spreading.

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Watershed Management

THE INFLUENCE OF Apache National Forest watersheds is far reaching. Under proper management the run-off from these vast areas is of immense benefit; on the other hand, misuse or neglect of the watersheds might result in run-off that would be highly destructive. Maintenance of the natural cover is therefore a major consideration in the planned management of timber, forage, and other resources. The interests of farmer, livestock man, town dweller, and fisherman alike are at stake.

Rain and snow on the slopes of this forest contribute to the flow from faucets in distant Los Angeles. Springs and tiny streams flow into the Little Colorado River, which rises on the forest; the Little Colorado empties into the Colorado River before its journey through Grand Canyon to Lake Mead, impounded by massive Boulder Dam. After the water leaves Boulder Dam, a share of it is carried hundreds of miles to the City of Los Angeles.

Again: Rising in the White and Blue mountains, in the western part of

Headwaters of the Little Colorado River. From the porous floor of the forest, water seeps into tiny streams that feed the rivers.

F—32625

F-348116

Watershed on the Apache National Forest supplies this reservoir, one of several near Greer.

this national forest, Black River flows southwest into Salt River, helping supply water and power for the important Salt River Valley Irrigation District, which has contributed so much to the growth of Phoenix.

And again: The Blue River, rising in the Blue Range, flows into the San Francisco River (which originates in the San Francisco mountains near the center of this forest). The combined flow runs south into the Gila River and then into Coolidge Dam near Globe, supplying the San Carlos irrigation project.

The high country in the western portion of the forest abounds in springs, streams, and lakes. On the agricultural areas within or adjoining it, small storage reservoirs are numerous.

Water from the Little Colorado River, which is fed by the forest's watersheds, serves the powerhouse of the utility which supplies electric light and power to Springerville and the nearby settlement of Eagar.

In the Apache forest, the ground is carpeted with a litter of needles, leaves, and twigs. As it accumulates through the years, the lower layers decay and help form the rich topsoil. The porous floor of the forest is like a blanket, absorbing some of the rain and snow and letting it seep through sub-surface levels to feed springs and streams, also slowing the pace of the surface run-off so its erosive influence is held down. In this way, there is a more stable flow of water into reservoirs, instead of flash floods carrying silt to shorten their usefulness.

Timber as a Crop

THE PORTIONS of Arizona and New Mexico which lie within the boundaries of the Apache National Forest support some of the finest timbered land in the two States. Mountains and high tablelands rise into the zone of greater precipitation, where rainfall is sufficient to support big timber. The vast timber stands stretch for mile after mile along some of the roads crossing the forest. The total volume is estimated at 3,247,000,000 board feet. Under a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the State of New Mexico, 137,342,000 board feet of timber on State land within or adjacent to the New Mexico division of the Apache National Forest is also managed by the national-forest staff.

The woodland timber areas, at elevations lower than the saw timber, are less impressive when the piñon, juniper, and oak are compared with the towering pines and firs of the higher country. Nevertheless, the woodland areas have an equally important place in the picture of natural resources and local economics. They have high value as watersheds. It is estimated that the volume of cordwood in the woodland areas of this national forest is nearly 1,100,000 cords. From these areas come not only fuel for domestic use, but also fence posts, poles, railroad ties, and other useful products. They also provide food and cover for upland birds and game.

In average times, timber from the Apache forest supplies raw materials for a dozen sawmills and several smaller operations producing shingles,

Roosevelt Dam, which stores water from the Apache and other national forests. The reservoir supplies water to the important Salt River Valley Irrigation District and power to the Salt River Valley and several mining towns.

F—152214

F-245156

Selective cutting of timber leaves a reserve stand for future crops. Many seedlings have come up to join the forest family on this cut-over area.

mine props, and smelter poles. Work in the woods and the mills gives employment to about 200 men, and indirectly to many more, including those engaged in processing and transporting the products of the mills or employed in stores and other places of business supplying the everyday necessities of the workers.

Under proper conditions, a forest, ever changing, will consist of seedlings from a few inches high to the height of a man; saplings competing with the tall, full-grown trees for light and space; and the matured trees, which if unharvested will eventually decay and finally crash to the forest floor, their economic value almost entirely lost to mankind.

Away from recreational areas, roadsides, and wilderness areas, saw timber on a national forest can best serve mankind when harvested for lumber to meet countless needs. When, however, as in clear cutting, no trees are left on an area to scatter seeds for growth of a new forest, disaster may result; the topsoil may be washed away and silt-laden flood waters may wreak damage on lower country. On the other hand, if only the mature trees, the slow-growing trees, and the diseased or deformed ones are removed, leaving the young, thrifty, fast-growing individuals, this reserve stand will keep the forest productive; this is known as selective cutting.

Under good management the cut of timber during a given period is not allowed to exceed the growth which takes place during that period. This practice, known among foresters as *sustained yield*, insures against eventual

F—347244

This small sawmill is typical of those which use some of the Apache's timber crop, supplying local needs for lumber and contributing to local employment.

exhaustion of the timber. It means that the sawmills will not have to shut down for lack of raw material and move on to other sources, leaving ghost towns in their wake.

Selective cutting, sustained yield, and other approved forestry practices are embodied in the Apache National Forest timber-management plan.

TREE SPECIES.—There are several tree species on the Apache forest, the more common being: Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), corkbark fir (*Abies arizonica*), Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), Mexican white pine (*Pinus strobiformis*), limber pine (*Pinus flexiiis*), piñon (*Pinus edulis*), oaks (*Quercus spp.*), golden aspen, commonly called quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides aurea*), junipers (*Juniperus spp.*).

BE EXTRA CAREFUL WITH FIRE, CIGARETTES, AND MATCHES—ALWAYS URGE OTHERS TO BE CAREFUL—ALWAYS

Use of the Ranges

FOR SEVEN DECADES or more, sheep herders have kept lonely vigil over flocks in the mountain meadows and valleys which are now a part of the Apache National Forest.

A few head of cattle were grazing in the Tularosa section as early as the 1860's. About 1870, bands of sheep were brought in from the north. Indians scattered and ran them off, however, in a fruitless effort to stay the invasion of the white man. Texas longhorn steers were among the early cattle in the area. They were trailed in, soon after the sheep came.

In those days, public land was anyone's to use. The man who got his stock there first, or who was best able to hold it, got the grass and the water for his herds. Since there was no assurance of future occupancy, the man in possession was usually inclined to use the range to the limit, without thought for the future.

The struggle for control of the unregulated range caused serious over-

Cattle on a grazing allotment. [13

F—383651

F—365124

Range-management plans proved by long experience assure a lasting resource for the sheep and cattle industry.

grazing, which eventually denuded the land or left it in critical condition. Providentially, regulation came at the end of the last century with establishment of the "forest reserves," forerunners of the present national forests.

Under Forest Service range-management plans, which have been in effect for many years, range within the national forest boundaries is divided into allotments. For each allotment, grazing capacity has been estimated, based on the types of range plants and their productivity. The permit issued for the use of a grazing allotment specifies the number of head of cattle, horses, sheep, or goats which may be grazed on the allotment. The fee which the Forest Service charges is adjusted annually in accordance with livestock market conditions.

Twenty-one thousand head of cattle and 28,000 head of sheep graze on the Apache National Forest. Approximately 280 ranchers hold paid permits for grazing. Permits for free grazing of milk cows and work horses are held by 300 persons living on or near the national forest.

PRESERVE NATURAL BEAUTY
HELP PREVENT FIRES

Recreational Use

GOOD ROADS, GRAND SCENERY, cool summer climate, and unexcelled opportunities for camping, hunting, fishing, and "roughing it" have made the Apache National Forest popular with recreationists. The Blue Range and the White Mountains are centers of attraction.

The climate is ideal for summer vacations, yet summer is only one of the enjoyable seasons. While winter sports development here is minor so far, opportunities are unlimited. Spring brings out the angler, and fall the hunter. Changing Nature attracts picnickers and campers alike throughout spring, summer, and fall.

A wide choice of conditions results from the range in elevations—from 5,500 feet above sea level, around Reserve, to 11,410 feet at the top of Mount Baldy, second highest point in Arizona. Within this range of nearly 6,000 feet are conditions varying from semidesert to alpine with corresponding changes in temperature, flora, and fauna.

During the growing season, there is a succession of wild flowers from the woodland areas to the mountain heights. Stream borders, *cienegas* (marshy meadows), and mountain meadows in late summer are alive with color.

FISHING AND HUNTING.—On this forest and the adjoining Fort Apache Indian Reservation are half of the fishing streams in Arizona. Two hundred miles of fishing streams and a number of reservoirs invite the angler. Some 30 miles of fishing streams have been improved by CCC labor under Forest Service supervision.

Big Lake, with an area of 450 acres, provides good trout fishing. This natural lake was enlarged by a dam built by the Forest Service in 1934–35, in cooperation with the United States Biological Survey (recently combined with the Bureau of Fisheries and now known as the Fish and Wildlife Service), to serve with two smaller lakes (Crescent and Basin) as the Apache Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.

Reservoirs and creeks afford duck shooting in season. Grouse are found in the higher elevations. Elk, deer, antelope, bears, lions, turkeys, and other game roam the forest. Wildlife has a recognized place in the forest's management plans, and measures for its conservation are worked out in cooperation with the Arizona and New Mexico Game and Fish Departments and local protective agencies.

ROADS AND TRAILS.—The Apache National Forest has unusual accessibility. U S 60 approximately parallels the northern boundary and goes through Springerville, Ariz., where the forest supervisor has headquarters

F-189675

Pack-trip opportunities on the Apache National Forest are limitless.

in the post office building. U S 260 (the El Paso-Grand Canyon highway) crosses the forest diagonally and also touches Springerville. Arizona Highway 73, New Mexico Highway 21, and New Mexico Highway 32 also serve the forest.

Driving over the Coronado Trail is an experience to be remembered. This is the section of U S 666 between Springerville and Clifton, crossing the Apache and Crook National Forests. For many miles the route lies close to the Blue Range Wilderness Area. Scenery of thrilling beauty and the romantic history of the country traversed by the Coronado Trail make it one of the outstanding highways of the West. On this road the motorist spins along in modern comfort through rough, wild land, not many miles from where Coronado, the Spanish explorer, and the handful of men in his advance force plodded wearily four centuries ago.

Federal and State highways connect with 268 miles of improved roads and 324 miles of minor roads in the forest transportation system which has been developed for administrative purposes. The forest roads and some 800 miles of trails are also used for transporting forest products and for travel by local residents, picnickers, campers, hikers, horseback riders, hunters, fishermen, and nature students.

WILDERNESS AREAS.—Roads are not extended into the Blue Range

F—365060

Elk, with deer, antelope, turkeys, and other game, roam the forest. Multiple use of the forest includes wildlife among the numerous resources.

Wilderness Area and the Mount Baldy Wild Area. These areas have been set aside by the Forest Service to perpetuate primitive conditions as nearly as possible, so this and future generations may see the forest as our forefathers beheld it.

From the Blue River, one can work his way up any of a number of deep canyons to the top of the Blue Range and there stand in a forest of spruce and corkbark fir that is so dense the light of day is turned to forbidding gloom. It is easy here to imagine the forebodings of the Spanish *conquistadores* as they faced this wilderness.

Covering 216,000 acres in the Apache and Crook National Forests, east of the Coronado Trail, the Blue Range Wilderness Area is one of the largest areas in the Southwest remaining relatively free of human occupancy and development. It includes mountains and timbered land—big game country, remote from railroads and highways. The Mogollon Rim crosses it from east to west. Above the rim is spruce and fir country; below is a wild and broken country largely in ponderosa pine. The Blue Range is rolling on top, breaking into rough, precipitous canyons at its outer rim. The Blue River breaks are choppy, with many rim-rocked canyons. The

San Francisco Divide is rough and broken, with numerous deep canyons heading at the summit. Elevations range from 4,500 feet to 9,100 feet, the latter on the Blue Range.

The Mount Baldy Wild Area, 7,400 acres in extent, lies next to the west boundary of the Apache National Forest where it adjoins the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The area is on the northeast slope of Mount Baldy and extends to the peak, 11,410 feet above sea level. Inaccessible except by trail and beautiful with its dense stands of spruce and fir, the area is valuable also for watershed protection. The little Colorado River rises in this area.

A gem of forest beauty is the Phelps Botanical Area. In this virgin *cienega*, vegetation is undisturbed and at its best. A road leads to the area, which is closed to public camping.

MOTOR TRIPS.—An almost endless variety of attractive drives may be made from towns, guest ranches, and forest campgrounds. On or near the Apache National Forest are such points of interest as the sawmill town of McNary, Ariz.; the old Salt Lake, which has supplied salt for centuries to Indians and white men; Petrified Forest Monument, under jurisdiction of the National Park Service; Green's Peak (Forest Service fire lookout tower); Eagle Peak (fire lookout tower); Mount Baldy and its twin, Mount Ord (11,353 feet elevation); Gobbler Point (fire lookout tower nearby); the

Black River invites a trout seeker.

F-393657

F—383668

Bridge across Blue River Canyon on a forest road that invites exploration.

Mogollon Rim; the Black River and the Blue River; pueblo ruins in the San Francisco and Tularosa valleys; migratory waterfowl breeding grounds and refuge at Big Basin, and Crescent lakes; cliff dwellings on the Blue River; and other ruins and traces of ancient tribes to be found at scattered points in the forest. This, of course, is but a partial list of attractions.

As examples of forest trips, the following from Springerville are cited:

Springerville via U S 60 to Green's Peak road, and return by way of Green's Peak lookout and State Route 73. This drive, one of the finest in the region, carries the traveler from plains to pine and fir, and on up to aspen. A sunset seen from lofty Green's Peak is a grand privilege. Approximate driving time for this trip is 2 hours.

Springerville south through Eagar over Water Canyon Road, returning by way of Three Forks Road or Beaver Creek Road and U S 260. Side trips to Big Lake and the Big Lake lookout tower are optional. Approximate driving time is 4 hours.

Springerville to Greer, thence via Badger Creek Road to Sheep Crossing, Voight Ranch, Big Lake, Buffalo Crossing, Beaverhead, Blue River, and return by way of Turkey Creek and U S 260 from Alpine. Driving time. 1 day.

Motorlogs for the outstanding trips are available free from the Forest Supervisor, Springerville, or at forest ranger stations. Forest officers will be glad to give advice on desirable routes of travel.

Forest Campgrounds

The wayfarer will encounter along the forest roads a score of free public campgrounds, developed by the Forest Service. All have good water, tables and benches, fireplaces for cooking, and other facilities. A few have shelters.

People who prefer to camp away from developed areas may do so on any of the thousands of natural campsites throughout the forest, provided they take special care against causing forest fires and observe the common rules of sanitation. A fire breaking out in an isolated section, away from roads, is harder to detect and suppress than one in a more accessible area.

The developed campgrounds, locations of which are shown on the map on the inside back cover of this booklet, include the following:

East Fork Black River.—A number of campgrounds are located along this fishing stream. They are reached by way of the Diamond Rock road north from Buffalo Crossing, or south from the Three Forks Road.

West Fork Black River.—This is also an ideal fishing stream, and the campgrounds are conveniently located. Reached by way of the Water Canyon and PS Ranch roads.

Shelter on Blue Crossing campgrounds. Recreationists may choose from a score of developed campgrounds or thousands of natural campsites. All are free.

F—331915

Greer.—Several improved campgrounds are located within a short distance of this popular summer playground, where there is lake fishing in the three Greer reservoirs and stream fishing in the Little Colorado. Rearing ponds, constructed by the Forest Service, supply thousands of trout annually for the streams in this vicinity.

Sheep Crossing.—A recently developed area on the West Fork of the Little Colorado, where one finds beautiful mountain scenery in the cool forests with the added attraction of good fishing. The trail to Mount Baldy Wild Area starts here.

Blue River.—Blue River is well supplied with campgrounds, located at a lower elevation in excellent country.

Hannagan.—On the Coronado Trail, at picturesque Hannagan Meadow.

KP.—At KP *cienega*, near the Coronado Trail and Mogollon Rim. From here there is a fine view of southeastern Arizona.

Elderberry Spring Picnic Grounds.—Near Springerville, on the Water Canyon road.

Alpine Divide Picnic Grounds.—On U S 260, between the communities of Alpine and Nutrioso.

THE FOREST YIELDS HEALTH—WEALTH—SECURITY

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN TIMBER BURNS
BE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT—DEAD OUT

How To Prevent Fires

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it down. Don't be a "flipper."

2. TOBACCO.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them down. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

4. BREAKING CAMP.—Never break camp until your fire is out—DEAD out.

5. BRUSH BURNING.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather, or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, cover with earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. BE SURE THE LAST SPARK IS DEAD.

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

APACHE NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

1940

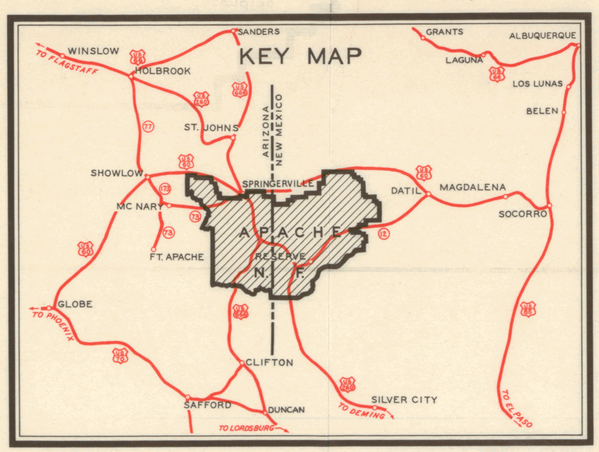
SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- WILD AREA BOUNDARY
- HARD SURFACED ROAD
- GRAVEL SURFACED ROAD
- UNSURFACED ROAD (INQUIRE LOCALLY)
- U S HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBER
- STATE HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBER
- SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
- DISTRICT RANGER STATION
- GUARD CABIN
- FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
- FOREST CAMP GROUND
- SPRING
- STREAM
- INTERMITTENT STREAM

REPORT FIRES HERE

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD FIRE



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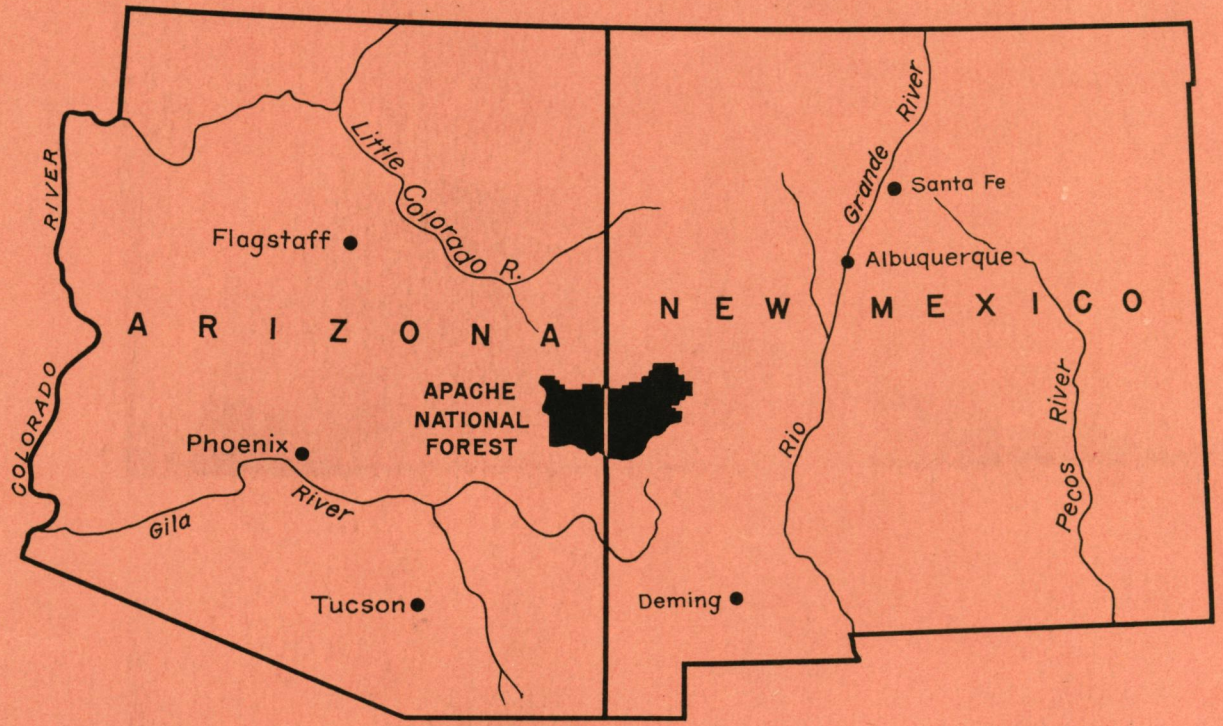
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COLORADO RIVER
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N E W M E X I C O
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Phoenix
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